

FORM NO. 51-AAA
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 16 May 1952

NO. OF PAGES 1

COUNTRY Korea

SUBJECT North Korean Intelligence and Indoctrination
Schools, Kungang AreaDATE OF
INFO.

25X1A

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)PLACE
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO 25X1
REPORT NO.RETURN TO CIA
LIBRARY

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

25X1X

1. An intelligence school for North Korean army agents was below a temple on Kungang-san (128-07, 38-37) (DT-2374) in February 1952. The school, which was established in February 1951, had an enrollment of 50 agents, which is the average number of agents trained in the school each training period. The training period usually lasts about one month. When the course is completed, the agents are dispatched to the ROK to obtain military information on United Nations forces. Agents between the ages of 53 and 60 pose as priests, those between 22 and 25 pose as ROK army officers or refugees, and boys between 15 and 18 pose as shoe-shine boys. Some of the students at the school in February were wearing ROK army officer uniforms. The route the agents use to get into United Nations territory is across Palbong-san, a mountain in the Yonch'on (possibly 128-14, 38-13) (DT-3330) area. Should the agents encounter North Korean troops in leaving or returning to the North Korean lines, they have been instructed to use the code word "Akatin."
2. In January 1951 the North Korean Ministry of Internal Affairs opened the Kungang School for Political Training. In January 1952 there were 200 students at the school, 150 of them men, and the instructors included the principal, five instructors, and two officers. The students were divided into three classes; the first was for students without any formal education; the second for students with a primary education; and the third for women. To qualify for entrance into the school, students must have lived in the ROK before the war. The school term is six months, and the courses include the history of the Communist Party, Korean, mathematics, music, and military science and drill. If a student is not believed well indoctrinated at the end of the regular course, he is given further instruction. Graduates are appointed propaganda agents for various organizations or are employed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in police duties.

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

Document No.

No. of Pages in File

☐ Indexed

Date of Last Revision

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI	